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SEARS, J. H. *Business and manufacturing corporations (domestic and foreign) under Missouri laws.* (St. Louis: Counselors Pub. 1910. Pp. xxiii, 491. \$5.)

UTSCH, O. *Kartelle und Arbeiter. Eine Studie, besonders an der schweren Industrie Deutschlands.* (Berlin: Siemenroth. 1911. Pp. xv, 262. 5 m.)

WATTS, J. L. *Corporation laws of Tennessee, including counties and municipalities, also federal corporation income tax law.* (Nashville, Tenn.: Marshall & Bruce Co. 1910. Pp. 710. \$4.)

WOLDT, R. *Der industrielle Grossbetrieb.* (Stuttgart: J. H. W.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Report on Collective Agreements between Employers and Workpeople in the United Kingdom. (London: Board of Trade, Labour Department, Cd. 5366. 1910. Pp. xxviii, 502. 2s. 2d.)

In 1906 the German Labor Department issued a report on collective agreements in Germany and this example has now happily been followed by the English Labour Department. The English report is comprehensive and covers every collective agreement known to the Department of a general trade or district character in force in 1910 in the United Kingdom. The term "collective agreement," as used in the *Report*, includes "those arrangements under which the conditions of employment are governed by the terms of a bargain made between employers or associations of employers and a group of workpeople or an organization of which these workpeople are members." Awards by arbitrators are included in such collective bargains.

The *Report* is a most impressive exhibit of the extent of such arrangements. Altogether account is taken of 1696 agreements. The total number of workpeople directly affected, after allowance is made for workpeople affected by more than one agreement, is estimated to be 2,400,000, or about one fourth of the whole number employed in the United Kingdom. The trades in which such agreements are most general are mining, railway, textile, metal and building. The three most important agreements, the coal mining, cotton spinning, and railway agreements, affect in the aggregate nearly a million workers. Thirty-four agreements affect numbers varying from 10,000 to 200,000, while the remaining 1659 each affect less than 10,000 and a large part of these affect very small numbers of workpeople.

The *Report* is divided into three parts, first, an analysis of the chief provisions of the agreements, second, examples of agreements by trades, and third, lists of agreements. The analysis of the agreements is by no means satisfactory. Only a few of the most common provisions are dealt with and these are described in a superficial manner. For example, the forms of overtime rates are noted but no information is given as to what trades have adopted each of the forms or what trades make no provision for overtime rates. It is not to be expected in a government report that the reasons for adopting one form of overtime rate rather than another shall be stated, but it is certainly not too much to expect that the extent of the application of each of the forms shall be indicated. This part of the *Report* abounds in such phrases as "in most cases," "generally."

The second part of the *Report* is exceedingly well done. Not all of the 1696 agreements are printed, but typical ones have been selected in each trade. A brief historical sketch precedes each agreement and explanatory remarks are added which make clear the intent of the agreement even to readers not acquainted with the trade.

Four lists of agreements make up the final part. The first of these consists of agreements containing piece price lists, the second, of agreements which provide for sliding scales, the third, of other collective agreements, and the fourth, of railway awards and settlements. The first three lists give the trade, the locality covered, and the date when the agreement came into operation. The number of workpeople affected is given for each agreement in the second and third lists. The fourth list gives simply the name of the company and the date of the award.

Since this is the first report of the kind issued by the English Department very few statements as to tendencies are made. The value of such reports is much enhanced by their possible use for comparative purposes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that, as with the report on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, other reports on collective agreements will be issued at intervals. Even, however, if it has no successors, the document will be of the greatest service to all students of trade unionism and it is to be regretted that no similar study for the United States is available.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

Johns Hopkins University.